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number of steerage passengers quarantined during the week, 199; number of crew inspected during the week, 1,230; number of passengers inspected during the week, 578; number of vessels disinfected during the week, 2; number of cases of cholera occurring among persons in quarantine during the week, 3; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 19; number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed, 492; number of vessels remaining in quarantine 7 p. m., September 13, 16. Vessels for clean ports held five days; for infected ports, inspected and granted bills of health.

October 7, 1902.

Week ended September 20, 1902. Number of vessels remaining in quarantine from last week, 16; number of vessels entering quarantine during the week, 10; number of vessels inspected and passed during the week, 43; number of vessels discharged from quarantine during the week, 19; number of crew quarantined during the week, 124; number of cabin passengers quarantined during the week, 7; number of steerage passengers quarantined during the week, 15; number of crew inspected during the week, 593; number of cabin passengers inspected during the week, 51; number of steerage passengers inspected during the week, 149; number of vessels disinfected during the week, 2; number of cases of cholera occurring among persons in quarantine, 0; number of pieces of baggage inspected and passed, 818; number of pieces of baggage disinfected, 22; number of vessels remaining in quarantine at 7 p. m., September 20, 1902, 7. Vessels for clean ports held five days; for infected ports, inspected and bills of health granted.

M. K. GWYN,
Assistant Surgeon.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
Through the Chief Quarantine Officer.

PORTO RICO.

Case of yellow fever taken from steamship Montgomery dies.

SAN JUAN, P. R., November 4, 1902

SIR: Referring to my letter of the 28th ultimo and to my cablegram dated the 29th ultimo, in reference to a case of yellow fever which was removed from the U. S. S. *Montgomery* for quarantine and treatment at the quarantine station on Miraflores Island, I have the honor to further report in this connection that the case died on October 29, 1902, and the remains were buried in quicklime on the reservation on the night of that date.

The ship and effects of the crew were disinfected with sulphur, bichloride, and steam, and I am pleased to report that no other cases have up to this date developed among the ships' crew or the station force.

Respectfully,

H. S. MATHEWSON,
Passed Assistant Surgeon,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

Report of transactions at San Juan and subports for the month of October, 1902—Vital statistics.

SAN JUAN, P. R., November 6, 1902.

San Juan—Number of vessels inspected, 18; number of bills of health issued, 26; number of vessels held in quarantine, 5; number of

pieces of baggage disinfected, exclusive of the dunnage, etc., of the U. S. S. *Montgomery*, 39; number of sacks of mail disinfected, 15; number of persons detained at the quarantine station for observation, case of yellow fever from U. S. S. *Montgomery* not included, 8; number of persons vaccinated, 16; number of vessels disinfected, 1.

On the 17th the French steamship *Olinde Rodriguez* entered from Gonaives, Petit Goave, Port au Prince, Cape Haitien, and Puerto Plata, via Aguadilla. All passengers for this port permitted to land as immunes, 8 of the number being first vaccinated. Three sacks of mail from Haitian ports removed to the island and disinfected. The vessel was placed in quarantine under guard while remaining in this port.

On the 20th, the Spanish steamship *Manuel Calvo* arrived from Havana, Port Limon, Colon, Sabanilla, Curacao, Puerto Cabello, and La Guaira via Ponce, with 21 cabin passengers for San Juan. These passengers were considered immunes and allowed to disembark, the vessel being placed in quarantine under guard while here. Three packages of mail matter and 16 pieces of baggage were disinfected at the island.

The American steamships *Caracas* and *Philadelphia*, of the Red D Line, entered on the 8th and 22d, respectively, from ports in Venezuela. Both of these steamships were bound for New York and remained in port but a few hours. They were placed in quarantine under guard while here as the consular bills of health presented by both were foul. The *Caracas* brought 6 passengers for San Juan who were considered non-immune and who were taken to the quarantine station for detention. Fourteen pieces of baggage and 5 packages of mail were also taken to the quarantine station and disinfected. The *Philadelphia* brought 2 passengers for San Juan requiring detention, and 9 pieces of baggage and 2 sacks of mail for disinfection.

The Cuban steamships *Julia* and *Maria Herera* entered on the 19th and 28th, respectively, from Cuban and Dominican ports. Both of these vessels presented clean bills of health, and as they had been disinfected at Santiago de Cuba prior to clearing for Porto Rico, they were admitted to free pratique. Neither steamship brought passengers requiring detention, but each carried 1 sack of mail which it was considered safest to disinfect.

The U. S. S. *Montgomery* arrived on the 27th from Colon, with 1 case of yellow fever on board, contracted at that port. The case was removed to the quarantine station for quarantine treatment, and the vessel placed in quarantine, anchored near the station, and disinfected, together with the crews' effects, with sulphur, bichloride, and steam, and held for observation. The patient died on the afternoon of the 29th.

The following is a summary of the inspection work done at the 6 subports: Number of vessels inspected at Mayaguez, 9; Arecibo, 2; Humacao, 3; Aguadilla, 4; Fajardo, 0; Arroyo, 2.

The mortality reports from these 6 ports give the deaths occurring during the month at Mayaguez, 95; Arecibo, 109; Humacao, 47; Aguadilla, 38; Fajardo, 34; Arroyo, 16.

Nothing of interest is reported from the subports.

H. S. MATHEWSON,

Passed Assistant Surgeon,

Chief Quarantine Officer for Porto Rico.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of San Juan, P. R., for the month of October, 1902.

Alcoholism.....	1	Locomotor ataxia.....	1
Anæmia.....	5	Malaria.....	2
Anthrax.....	1	Meningitis.....	4
Aortic insufficiency.....	2	Mitral insufficiency.....	2
Athrepsia.....	2	Old Age.....	4
Bright's disease.....	2	Peritonitis.....	2
Bronchitis.....	2	Pernicious fever.....	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....	2	Pulmonary tuberculosis.....	14
Cachexiæ.....	4	Pulmonary congestion.....	2
Cardiac lesion.....	3	Puerperal septicæmia.....	1
Dropsy.....	1	Rachitis.....	2
Dysentery.....	1	Spasm of the glottis.....	1
Eclampsia.....	1	Tetanus.....	2
Encephalitis.....	1	Ulcer of stomach.....	1
Endocarditis.....	4		
Entero-colitis.....	1	Total.....	90
Epilepsy.....	2		
Gastro-enteritis.....	10	October, 1901—	
Gastritis.....	1	Births.....	72
Hemorrhage, post-partum.....	1	Deaths.....	56
Intestinal tuberculosis.....	1	October, 1902—	
Leprosy.....	1	Births.....	74
Leukæmia.....	1	Deaths.....	90

RUSSIA.

Cholera at Vladivostok and in Manchuria.

[By R. T. Greener, Commercial Agent, United States.]

July 4, cholera was announced as at Tientsin, Iukow, Tiehlin, and along the Liao River, and as spreading northward along the line of the Chinese Eastern Railroad. Several cases were reported, all Chinese, 20 in all. An English vessel was reported as bringing the infection to Tientsin; several deaths occurred on the voyage. Three dead bodies were thrown overboard; coolies and crew pledged to secrecy. The master was arrested, but denied all knowledge; released by His British Majesty's local consul. The case was appealed to the British minister at Peking, where it is now pending. At Iukow, August 10, 505 died; cases, 396 Chinese; of 172 Russians, 88 died.

July 11, our acting governor, Paolenco, announced cholera at Harbin (Hugari I). At the first notice of the epidemic there was naturally a stampede of the Chinese laborers. This was of itself sufficient to insure the spread of the disease throughout eastern Manchuria. Twenty cases only were reported at first from Harbin. From private sources there were at least 40. The number of cases to August 6 were: Russians, 550; Chinese, 1,102. Recovered—Russians, 251; Chinese, 279. Died—Russians, 244; Chinese, 772.

July 18 to August 8, 565 cases were reported at Port Arthur, the mortality prevailing naturally among the Chinese.

Tsitsikar: July 20, was declared unhealthy; 643 cases, 477 fatal.

Blagoeschensk: July 20, disease proclaimed; to August 7, 176 cases among Russians, 3 Chinese; 109 Russians died, 3 Chinese.

Khailar: July 22, the disease appeared; up to July 30, 7 Russians had died, 3 Chinese; convalescent, 3 Russians, 7 Chinese.

Station Manchuria: To August 1, 29 cases; died, 11.

Station Pograditchnaya: To August 1, 11 cases among the Russian soldiers; died, 5.